

County Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE

YEAR 1943.

By GORDON LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Public Health Department,
1, Derwent Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Annual Report for 1943, which was not completed at the time of Dr. Lilico's departure, is submitted as a summary of a year's heavy work in all Departments undertaken by a depleted staff; their efforts in the maintenance of the Public Health deserve your high consideration.

Your attention may be drawn to the acuteness of the housing shortage; to Dr. Cooke's statistics of the great work accomplished at the City Hospital for Service patients and civilians, and the large increase in maternity cases; to the highly satisfactory work accomplished both at the Sanatorium and the Clinic for Tuberculosis; to Dr. Morrison's observation on nutrition, and the valuable contribution given to this Borough's scholars, culturally and in personal hygiene, by the Mobile Bathing Unit of Messrs. Lever Bros. at their own cost.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HAIGH.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft. lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft. Market Place ... 157 ft.
Number of Houses (1931 Census)	34,875
„ Inhabited Houses at end of 1943 (according to Rate Books)	38,462
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1943 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition)	93
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921... ..	24·6
„ „ „ 1931... ..	20·0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921	4·55
„ „ „ 1931	3·97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	£1,055,952
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	£4,184

1943.

							Rate per thousand population.		
Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	...	16·7
			Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births, (Registered)	legitimate	2,309	1,181	1,128					
	Illegitimate	179	89	90					
	Total	2,488	1,270	1,218	Birth rate	...	19·2		
Still Births	...	72	34	38		Rate per 1,000 total births	28·9		
Births (notified)	...	2,455	—	—					
Deaths	...	1,729	903	826	Death rate	...	13·4		
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions							...	46·9	
Excess of Births registered over Deaths							...	759	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—							Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
				Deaths.					
	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1	...	...	...	0·39	
	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	7	...	...	...	2·73	
	Total	...	...	8	...	...	...	3·12	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—									
	Legitimate, 127.	Illegitimate, 5.	Total, 132.						
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—									
	Legitimate, 51·04.	Illegitimate, 27·9.	Total, 53·05.						
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1943 19·2

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,488, as compared with 2,131 in 1942.

DEATHS.

					Rate per 1,000 population.	
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	31	0·24
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	83	0·64
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	15	0·11
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	202	1·56

DEATH RATES:—

Rate per 1,000
population.

England and Wales	12.1
126 County Boroughs and great towns (including London) ...	14.2
148 smaller towns (Resident Populations, 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931)	12.7
London Administrative County	15.0

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1943.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 55 yrs.	55 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 75 yrs.	75 & over.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid															
Fevers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Diphtheria	9	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	83	..	..	..	..	6	23	11	15	16	9	3	29	2	1
Other Forms of Tubercu- losis	15	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	..	..	9	6	1
Syphilitic Diseases ..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	1	..
Influenza	48	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	5	15	21	11	5	..
Measles	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio & Polio En- cephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Enceph- alitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	1	6	1	..
Cancer of Uterus	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	7	1	5	..	..
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	9	13	12	21	3	..
Cancer of Breast	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	7	13	4	8	4	..
Cancer of All Other Sites..	141	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	20	36	42	26	68	52	2
Diabetes	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	7	5	3	16	5	..
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	32	60	60	72	11	1
Heart Disease	433	..	..	1	1	2	11	11	29	66	130	182	150	16	1
Other Diseases of Circula- tory System	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	15	14	24	7	..
Bronchitis	100	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	12	24	26	33	20	4	..
Pneumonia	83	28	5	2	..	..	2	2	5	16	12	11	38	25	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	19	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	7	5	2	10	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	5	2	18	7	1
Diarrhoea	19	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	11	6	..
Appendicitis	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	2	10	12	..
Other Digestive Diseases..	45	3	1	..	..	..	2	3	4	11	13	8	35	27	..
Nephritis	43	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	8	7	14	8	17	11	..
Puerperal and Post Abor- tive Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
Other Maternity Causes ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Premature Birth	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	..
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc. ..	34	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	28	22	..
Suicide	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..
Road Traffic Accidents ..	18	..	2	3	2	..	2	1	1	2	2	3	15	8	3
Other Violent Causes ..	29	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	18	16	3
All Other Causes ..	169	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	8	27	25	86	114	56	2
Totals	1729	132	22	20	10	18	78	66	162	304	428	489	811	353	18

CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1943.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).																	Non-Civilians.	Strangers.
	Total.	Abbey.	Alvaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.	Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough	9	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria	83	2	9	2	3	2	4	3	4	9	7	5	8	5	9	8	3	2	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	6	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	1
Syphilitic Diseases	48	..	4	3	6	2	1	2	..	7	2	4	3	2	4	4	..	5	..
Influenza	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	12	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	17	1	2	..	3	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	5	2	4	5	4	3	..
Cancer of Uterus	45	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	5	5	4	1	1	2	4	..
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	30	4	2	2	2	..	..	1	8	5	10	5	9	8	8	9	8	1	2
Cancer of Breast	141	9	9	5	14	7	13	4	..	15	12	9	12	11	10	2	10	52	2
Cancer of All Other Sites	20	1	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	2	2	1	5	..
Diabetes	169	3	10	12	13	9	10	10	18	13	11	9	12	11	10	8	10	11	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	433	28	34	28	31	25	26	16	25	32	22	35	34	25	17	25	30	24	1
Heart Disease	38	3	4	2	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	4	3	..	4	1	4	7	..
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	100	4	5	2	9	2	7	7	12	7	8	8	6	4	6	6	7	4	2
Bronchitis	83	6	8	2	5	8	3	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	6	3	2	25	..
Pneumonia	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	7	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	23	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	5	2	..	2	6	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	12	..
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	11	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	..	27	..
Appendicitis	52	4	7	2	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	1	2	3	4	3	11	..
Other Digestive Diseases	43	3	3	4	5	1	..	..	5	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	11	..
Nephritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	7	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	1	7	..
Other Maternity Causes	41	2	2	2	5	3	4	..	..	3	..	4	6	..	4	2	1	33	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	34	4	5	4	2	2	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	4	2	1	2	22	..
Suicide	7	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..
Road Traffic Accidents	18	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	3
Other Violent Causes	29	3	..	2	1	..	4	4	2	2	3	1	..	2	..	2	7	22	3
All Other Causes	169	9	5	8	9	6	21	4	7	13	16	10	12	16	4	13	16	57	2
Totals	1729	98	121	89	129	86	107	74	106	146	105	112	126	111	100	105	116	372	18

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1943 were 1,848, 1,721 ordinary burials and 127 still-born.

Inquests held during 1943.—These numbered 98—63 males and 35 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 145. Post mortem examinations, 257.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1943.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 164 rainy days in 1943. The amount of rain which has fallen is 23.81 inches, which is 5.08 inches lower than that of the average of the twenty-one years. 1922-1942. The detailed figures are as follows :—

DERBY.					DUFFIELD.					Average
	Inches.		No. of rainy days.		Inches.		No. of rainy days.			for Derby, 1922-1942 inclusive.
January ...	4.17	...	23	...	4.89	...	23	...	...	2.83
February ...	0.76	...	11	...	1.14	...	11	...	...	2.09
March ...	1.08	...	9	...	0.84	...	10	...	...	1.71
April ...	0.88	...	11	...	1.09	...	13	...	...	2.06
May ...	3.32	...	12	...	3.24	...	11	...	...	2.38
June ...	1.90	...	13	...	2.15	...	12	...	...	1.78
July ...	1.32	...	9	...	1.44	...	8	...	...	3.05
August ...	2.86	...	18	...	2.93	...	17	...	...	2.54
September ...	2.37	...	15	...	2.62	...	15	...	...	2.23
October ...	1.89	...	14	...	1.86	...	17	...	...	2.85
November...	2.24	...	17	...	3.04	...	19	...	...	2.92
December ...	1.02	...	12	...	1.11	...	10	...	...	2.45
	23.81	...	164	...	26.35	...	166	...	28.89	

II—MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.**MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.**

There were six midwives practising in the Borough at the beginning of the year; an additional one was appointed towards the end of April and two left at the end of April, leaving five practising at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives attended 430 confinements including non-residents and medical aid was sought in 153 cases.

128 on account of mother or expectant mother.

23 on account of infant.

2 on account of mother and infant.

Two maternal deaths occurred in the cases booked by municipal midwives, and one occurred where a Doctor was engaged and the midwife was acting as a Maternity Nurse.

Midwives.—100 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1943; 78 were attached to institutions (28 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 2 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 26 at the City Hospital, 5 at the Poor Law Institution, 14 at the Women's Hospital, and 3 at the Borough Isolation Hospital). 18 were connected with the Health Department (including one School Nurse) and 4 practised privately (one of these being resident outside the Borough).

Of the 4 midwives practising privately in the Borough two did not attend any cases in the Borough during the year, the remainder attended 140 cases (138 births and 2 stillbirths). Medical aid was sought in 33 cases, 27 on account of the mother and 6 on account of the infant. 11 visits to midwives were paid and 4 interviews.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CITY HOSPITAL.

1,100 women made 7,880 attendances during the year.

BOULTON.

153 women made 1,148 attendances during the year.

ROE FARM.

63 women made 501 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

863 women made 5,809 attendances at 195 Clinics.

Post-Natal Clinics.

MUNICIPAL—

City Hospital.

104 women made 104 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

592 women made 592 attendances at 97 Clinics.

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1943 was 3.12 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
45	Staphylococcal Septicaemia due to self-procured abortion. Coroner Inquest	D.C.H.	—
22	Post-partum Haemorrhage. P.M. Coroner ...	D.C.H.	2
22	(1) Obstetric Shock. (2) Status Thymico Lymphaticus. Coroner. P.M.	D.C.H.	—
23	(1) Cerebral Haemorrhage due to (2) Eclampsia. P.M. Coroner... ..	D.C.H.	—
25	(1) Pulmonary Embolism following (2) Left Femoral Thrombo Phlebitis following (3) Ruptured Ectopic Gestation (left fallopian tube). P.M. Coroner	D.C.H.	—
31	(1a) Ante-partum Haemorrhage. (b) Placenta Praevia. Child not delivered. P.M. ...	D.C.H.	4
32	(1a) Heart Failure and (b) Pulmonary Oedema due to Eclampsia. P.M.	D.C.H.	—
34	Haemoperitoneum due to Ruptured Ectopic Gestation right tube. P.M.	D.C.H.	—

Births.—3,581 notifications were received during 1943 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 2,455 were live births and 76 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 980 were live births and 70 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows:—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Live Births.				
Notified by Midwives	791	22.1	7	0.2
Notified by Doctors	137	3.8	9	0.25
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1221	34.1	474	13.2
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	306	8.5	490	13.7
Still-Births.				
Notified by Midwives	27	0.75	—	—
Notified by Doctors	4	0.1	—	—
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	29	0.8	21	0.6
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	16	0.4	49	1.4
Totals	2,531	70.55	1050	29.35

1,572, or 62.1% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 2,488 births were registered.

STILL-BIRTHS. 146 Still-Births were notified (69 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 77 by Midwives). 76 were in respect of Derby residents and 70 non-residents. There were 127 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 72 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.9.

76 still-births were investigated.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1943.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
ii. Diarrhæal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	...	12
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
	Premature Birth	...	33	3	1	2	39	2	...	...	...	41
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	...	9	2	2	1	14	2	...	...	...	16
	Injury at Birth	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Atelectasis	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	Convulsions	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	11	4	3	28
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	2	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	1	8
TOTALS			56	5	5	6	72	23	20	11	6	132

Births registered { Legitimate 2,309
 Deaths { Legitimate Infants 127 Infantile Mortality = 51.04 } 53.05
 { Illegitimate 179 { Illegitimate " 5 " " = 27.9 } per 1,000
 reg'd Births

One of the 132 infants had been vaccinated.

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Welcomes held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Babies.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton ...	100	516	3583	2401	1305	3654	1045
Nightingale Rd.	104	491	4232	2847	1540	4366	971
Rutland St.	52	595	3101	2361	779	3117	958
St. Giles',							
Normanton	52	579	3608	2470	1213	3652	1163
Temple House	100	505	3683	2385	1377	3710	1011
Dean Street ...	50	256	2213	1626	629	2240	599
Roe Farm ...	103	603	4763	3071	1849	4885	915
Green Street ...	154	493	4617	3041	1708	4667	805
Trinity Street ...	51	344	2262	1550	911	2461	270
Totals ...	766	4387	32062	21752	11311	32752	7737

Number of Children making first attendances in 1943.

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9mth's 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years	Total.
Boulton ...	66	97	10	6	4	183	29	212
Nightingale Rd. ...	84	90	14	3	1	192	16	208
Rutland Street ...	68	100	14	4	1	187	13	200
St. Giles', Normant'n	61	89	16	11	1	178	11	189
Temple House ...	73	120	17	10	5	225	32	257
Dean Street ...	50	65	19	3	4	141	19	160
Roe Farm ...	68	124	8	9	1	210	18	228
Green Street ...	104	139	21	4	6	274	23	297
Trinity Street ...	196	106	6	2	4	314	30	344
Totals ...	770	930	125	52	27	1904	191	2095

Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton ...	14	29	5	1
Nightingale Rd. ...	15	31	10	1
Rutland Street ...	—	4	6	11
St. Giles', Norm'nt'n	19	25	10	2
Temple House ...	20	12	11	5
Dean Street ...	—	6	12	7
Roe Farm ...	—	5	15	16
Green Street ...	15	21	12	4
Trinity Street ...	17	23	3	2
Totals ...	100	156	84	49

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified 19.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 33.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—Ten cases were notified during the year.

CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The scheme for the Routine Medical Inspection of pre-school children was continued as far as possible during 1943, but shortage of staff curtailed the number of examinations.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,093 children of two, three, and four years of age. Of this number, 125 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 968 routine Medical inspections, 312 children were referred for treatment and 400 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 636. In addition, 891 re-inspections and 41 special examinations were made.

Treatment.—The clinics of the School Medical Service (excepting Minor Ailments Clinics) are available for both toddlers (2—5 years) and children under 2 years of age seen at the Welfare Centres.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers in both of those groups of children which were referred to the various clinics during the year.

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	378
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	184
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	83
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	50
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	181
Skin Clinic	...	...	...	...	128

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year :—

	<i>Sold at cost price.</i>	<i>Supplied free.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
National Dried Milk	... 19,171 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	5,905 lbs.	25,076 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Home Helps.—During the year 50 applications for Home Help services were received. Details as follows :—

Full fee paid	... 9	Applications withdrawn	... 32
Reduced fee paid	9	Arrangements not completed...	—
No charge made...	—		

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1942	...	...	...	...	1
(1) Applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Homes Registered	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Orders made refusing or Cancelling Registration (at request of Keeper)	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	6
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	1

Five visits of inspection were made during the year.

Infant Life Protection.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	18
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	10
Removed from Register—					
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	2
„ to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	5
„ to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	1
„ to relatives out of the Borough...	...	...	...	...	1
„ to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Adopted	...	...	...	...	1
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	2
				—	14
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	14
97 visits were paid to these Children.					
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ „ end of year	...	...	...	...	12

III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

GENERAL REVIEW.

For reasons of economy, the report for 1943, as for 1942, consists chiefly of a summary of the work done during the year.

Staff.—We lost yet another member of the staff in 1943. Dr. Mary McCormick, a most valuable colleague, who was occupied part-time on the School Medical Service, was recalled for full-time duty at the Isolation Hospital. To offset this loss in a small degree, we obtained the assistance of a woman medical practitioner, who gives three sessions a week to medical inspection. We were also unfortunate to lose the services of Dr. Whiles, our Psychiatrist, who was called to the Forces in March. We were, however, able to recruit a capable substitute, Dr. L. H. Rubinstein, to undertake temporary duty for the Child Guidance Clinic. During 1943 three more Cleansing Attendants were appointed and in the course of the year they took over, after appropriate training, the cleanliness inspection in school, thus setting free the School Nurses for other duties. The medical staff at the end of the year was about 50% of our pre-war strength.

Developments.—In March, the new clinic at City Road was opened. It is being used chiefly for the treatment of Scabies, and its equipment has facilities for both treatment and disinfection of clothing at the same time.

Schedules.—As might be expected from this depletion of staff, the programme of work for the year was again seriously curtailed. Sixteen of the elementary schools could not be inspected and of the secondary schools, Parkfields Cedars and Homelands were also left over.

Ancillary Care.—Not only was the milk scheme fully maintained during the year, but a great extension was made in the arrangements for the provision of meals. Many more school canteens were opened and it is expected that early in 1944 there will be a canteen in every school block. There will, therefore, be adequate facilities for every school child to have, without any inconvenience, a first class mid-day meal.

Number of Examinations.—The number of routine medical inspections dropped sharply in 1943 and there was also a considerable reduction in the number of special and re-inspections.

Uncleanliness.—There is no improvement in this condition—in point of fact there was an increased number of children discovered to be verminous in 1943. It should be added, however, that in an endeavour to ascertain and consequently improve matters, the number of sessions given to this work was increased during the year, and this may account for the extra number discovered. I am afraid, while war conditions remain, that it would be over optimistic to anticipate any great amelioration in this unhygienic state of affairs.

Scabies.—The Clinic in City Road for the treatment of Scabies by the Benzyl Benzoate method was opened in March. From this date until the end of the year, 828 cases of Scabies were treated. More important than the number was the age distribution, e.g., school children 494, pre-school children 108, and young persons and adults 226. We are now making an effort to treat whole families and, as the development of Scabies is so gradual, the ideal method would be to treat not only those infected, but all members of the family, even if some were apparently free. This has not been possible up to now, with the result that there have been some recurrent cases. On the evidence available, however, it is not possible to say definitely whether

those were cases which were never completely cleared up, or whether they were re-infections. It can be said, however, that while one untreated case, however slight, remains in the home, recurrent cases amongst those successfully treated will invariably be found. With regard to the prevalence of this disease, there was no evidence that it had abated in any degree during the year.

Nutrition.—The touchstone of the health of school children is probably the percentage found to be suffering from malnutrition, as this condition is indicated by a variety of factors including, amongst others, height and weight for age, colour and posture, muscular development, susceptibility to minor ailments, and mental alertness. Judged by this standard there was little change from 1942, and the inspecting medical officers are agreed that there is little evidence of deterioration in the physical condition of the children. The averages of heights and weights of several hundred boys and girls of the routine age groups, compared with other years, constitute another viewpoint, in that they reflect a picture of the mass. The averages were summarised for 1943 and they are put in a table along with the averages for 1919, 1925, 1935 and 1941. The numbers of 1943 are much smaller, which is unfortunate, as the smaller the number of children the greater the possibility of statistical error. This interesting comparison shows that in 1943 the children were heavier and taller in every class than their equivalent age groups of 1919, 1925 and 1941. The 1943 groups were superior also to those of 1935 with two exceptions—the weights of 8 and 12 year old girls. Although it would be unwise to interpret these figures too liberally, I think we can justifiably reason from them that the standard of nutrition of Derby school children in 1943 was not only maintained, but was probably slightly raised. It will be interesting to see in the future how the war babies will compare with the 5 year old children of pre-war years.

Baths.—In February, 1943, we were offered, for the use of school children, the Mobile Bathing Unit of Messrs. Lever Brothers, which had been instituted primarily for areas which had been severely bombed. This Unit comprises a boiler in which water can be speedily heated and delivered at a desired temperature to a series of shower baths. These showers are contained in eight cubicles, which allow room for undressing and bathing. The Unit visits 11 schools in rotation and offers bathing facilities to all areas of the town. In 1943, no fewer than 22,759 baths were given, an average of 615 per week.

All the services, staff and equipment, towels, soap, etc., are provided by the firm.

There is no doubt whatever that these bathing facilities are eagerly embraced by the children and the hygienic effect, though difficult to assess precisely, must be considerable. I hope this arrangement may prove to be the forerunner of an even more ambitious scheme when normal conditions again prevail. In the meantime, I acknowledge gratefully the value of this welcome ancillary service.

General observation.—The work of the School Medical Service has been carried out under considerable difficulties owing to the depleted medical staff. We have had to curtail the number of sessions on which a medical officer visits the Minor Ailments Clinics and, as already stated, routine school medical inspection has fallen badly behind schedule, in spite of the fact that a modified scheme had been introduced earlier. It is a pity, but it appears inevitable that the comparatively urgent work of the clinics must take precedence over medical inspection in schools, although the latter is the foundation of school medical work. Nevertheless, matters have been so arranged that parents and teachers may send any child to the clinic for general overhaul if he shows signs of malnutrition or ill-health, and by this means a general, if less intensive, supervision has been maintained.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Elementary Schools is 21,367. The number of names on the books is 16,511 and the average attendance 13,371. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special M.D. School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 3,862. Of these, 1,939 were boys and 1,923 were girls. In addition, 751 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers and as a result of the nutritional surveys.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 1.2. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was 0.5.

Malnutrition.

The number of children in 1943 who were suffering from serious malnutrition was 2, and the number noted with slight malnutrition was 712.

Age.	Year.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs).	Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs).
5 years ...	1919	499	40.7	39.4	496	40.3	39.1
	1925	851	41.3	40.4	838	41.0	39.3
	1935	842	41.8	41.6	779	41.7	40.6
	1941	568	42.0	41.8	593	41.5	40.3
	1943	443	42.6	42.5	454	42.2	41.4
8 years ...	1919	975	48.2	53.2	872	47.6	51.8
	1925	810	47.8	53.0	767	47.5	51.5
	1935	949	49.2	56.3	969	48.8	55.4
	1941	659	48.9	55.3	659	48.6	52.0
	1943	445	49.4	57.1	400	48.9	54.2
12 years ...	1919	841	53.1	70.2	915	45.8	73.4
	1925	858	54.8	72.3	901	55.7	74.6
	1935	784	56.3	78.2	854	57.3	81.4
	1941	708	56.1	77.0	774	55.7	76.4
	1943	534	56.4	80.4	479	58.5	80.1

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 23.9.

In the eight and twelve year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

8 year boys.	8 year girls.	12 year boys.	12 year girls.
18.7	20.5	26.6	28.4

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
8.2	8.9	14.4	16.8

The total number referred for refraction was 153.

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 14.

Squint.—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 57.

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 22.

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections :—

Scabies ...	53	Urticaria ...	11
Dermatitis ...	46	Seborrhoea ...	20
Other diseases	30		

External Eye Disease.—The following defects were found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection :—

Blepharitis ...	24	Conjunctivitis ...	7
Other defects	5		

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 3 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 13.5.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

32 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhoea at routine medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 29 cases.

Dental Defects.

1,341 children were found at the routine medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the routine medical inspections :—

Rickets ...	371	Spinal Curvature	227
Other defects	111		

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

3.9 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic, and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 25.

Tuberculosis.

Six cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year.

In addition to these children, 23 special cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for his opinion. Of that number, three had been previously referred.

Vaccination.

306 (7.9 per cent.) of the 3,862 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as previously outlined and have not been affected in any serious degree by the war.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—1,006 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.—The total number of children attending these clinics was 18,342 and the number of attendances was 63,395. Of this number, 14,306 examinations (inspections and re-inspections) were made by Medical Officers.

Scabies.—The number of cases of Scabies treated during the year was 704, as compared with 569 in 1942, 478 in 1941 and 215 in 1940. In addition, 226 adults were treated during the year.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	6,196
Total number of attendances	...	...	8,421
Total number of clinics held	...	...	1,079

MR. ARTHUR STAFFORD, School Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :—

“ Inspections.—The Elementary, Central (Boys’) and Temple House Special M.D. Schools were visited once during the year, children of all ages being inspected. The Secondary and Nursery Schools are not included in the routine scheme and were not, therefore, visited. Scholars from these schools are, however, given treatment at the Dental Clinic on being referred at School Medical Inspections or by making direct application for it, and these cases provided 521 special inspections.

127 sessions were spent on Elementary School inspections, at which 14,971 children were examined. It was found that 16.0% had sound teeth, 24.2% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 59.8% required treatment.

Of the 8,956 children found to be requiring treatment, 6,748 were referred for it, and the usual form of invitation to accept treatment was issued to their parents, with the result that 70.9% accepted the offer of treatment, 17.6% refused, while from 11.5% no reply was received.

Treatment.—Treatment is carried out every day of the week at the Central School Clinic, where three surgeries are kept constantly occupied. 8,421 attendances were made by 6,196 children; 5,101 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 12 in temporary teeth; 7,423 temporary teeth and 2,009 permanent teeth were extracted, for which purpose 4,463 general and 4 local anaesthetics were used.

The number of permanent teeth extracted remains higher than is to be desired, but it should be noted that 592 of these were sound teeth removed from overcrowded mouths for orthodontic purposes. There was the usual

small number of cases for the treatment of gum conditions and for scaling and polishing of teeth, etc., with none of outstanding merit, along with the construction of orthodontic appliances for 17 cases."

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,742
Total number of attendances	...	...	2,593
Spectacles provided at contract rates	...	...	832

Included in these figures are 50 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthoptic Clinic.—A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the report for 1938. I am indebted to Mrs. W. D. Kerton, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report:—

Number of cases dealt with during 1943 (in-			
cluding 73 new cases)			
...	...	...	232
Classification:—			
Under observation only	...	...	50
On preliminary treatment	...	...	14
On actual treatment	...	...	55
On waiting list	...	...	70
Refused	...	...	17
Discharged	...	...	26
			—232

During the year 12 cases received operative treatment.

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1943 was 204.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,055
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,746

Included in these figures are 83 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	562
Total number of attendances	...	...	9,566

In addition, 315 cases referred from the Child Welfare Centres made 5,003 attendances.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	196
Total number of attendances	...	...	3,691

In addition, 63 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres made 899 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	384
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,307

Included in these figures are 128 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	996
Total number of attendances	...	...	5,720

Included in these figures are 184 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—

(a) At Bretby	...	...	...	...	2
(b) At the City Hospital	...	...	...	...	11
Number of X-Ray examinations	...	...	...	...	18
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—					
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	...	...	...	...	4,414
Attendances at Splint Maker	...	...	...	...	399

Speech Clinic (From 18th June, 1943).—

Number of children attending	...	...	...	...	106
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	864
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	13
Number of school visits	...	...	...	...	21

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Total number of cases referred, 1943	...	...	...	...	73
Waiting list, 1942	...	...	...	...	5
					—
Total number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	78
					—

Disposal of cases.

Mental defectives unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	...	7
Parents unco-operative	...	...	...	...	3
Advice given to home, school, or court	...	...	...	...	13
Admitted for psychological treatment	...	...	...	...	39
Advisory treatment (work with parents only)	...	...	...	...	7
Awaiting further investigation	...	...	...	...	3
Awaiting treatment vacancies	...	...	...	...	6
					—
					78
					—

Cases under treatment.

Carried forward from 1942 :—

Psychological treatment	...	...	...	...	45
Advisory treatment	...	...	...	...	14
					—
					59
					—

Admitted, 1943 :—

Psychological treatment	...	...	...	...	39
Advisory treatment	...	...	...	...	7
					—
					46
					—

Total number receiving treatment in 1943 ... 105

Discharged after treatment in 1943	...	...	...	...	50
Still under treatment	...	...	...	...	55

Results on discharge :—

Recovered	...	...	...	...	21
Improved	...	...	...	...	22
Stationary	...	...	...	...	7
					—
					50
					—

The 78 cases consist of 41 boys and 37 girls, comprising :—

Infant School children	...	...	...	...	20
Junior School children	...	...	...	...	29
Senior School children	...	...	...	...	21
Sight Saving Class	...	...	...	...	2
Central School	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary School children	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					78
					—

Sources of referral.

Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	23
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	21
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	13
School Welfare Dept.	...	...	...	...	2
Social Welfare Dept.	...	...	...	...	3
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	1
Parents	...	...	...	...	10
Spcech Therapist	...	...	...	...	3
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	1
County	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					78
					—

Reasons for referral.

(Many children presented more than one problem).

Nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	15
Difficult behaviour at home or school	...	...	...	...	20
Backwardness	...	...	...	...	17
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	11
Stealing	...	...	...	...	20
Truancy	...	...	...	...	9
Fits	...	...	...	...	4
Speech problems	...	...	...	...	6
Asthma	...	...	...	...	2

Number of Interviews in 1943.

PSYCHIATRIST (Dr. Whiles, Jan.—March).

Interviews with parents	...	...	...	...	15
Interviews with children	...	...	...	...	210

PSYCHIATRIST (Dr. Rubinstein, April—Dec.).

Interviews with parents	...	...	...	...	148
Interviews with children	...	...	...	...	604

PSYCHOLOGIST (Miss Sim, April—Dec.).

Play interviews with children	...	...	...	...	548
Intelligence Test interviews	...	...	...	...	100
School visits	...	...	...	...	28

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER (Miss Stubbs).

Interviews with parents at Clinic	...	...	...	...	428
Home visits	...	...	...	...	395
School visits	...	...	...	...	47
Play interviews with children	...	...	...	...	192

Voluntary Work.

PSYCHOLOGIST (Dr. Crowther—one day per week).			
Number of children seen ...	...	...	29
Intelligence Test interviews ...	...	...	80
REMEDIAL TEACHING (Miss Radford).			
Number of teaching interviews ...	...	...	156
Open Case Conferences held at Clinic ...	...	...	6

HEART AND RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Number of children attended ...	...	...	69
Number of attendances ...	...	...	75

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Open-air Class at Sinfin School was closed at the beginning of the war and the class temporarily disbanded.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 466.

The number of children on the milk register is 15,724.

The total free issues (included in the above figure) was 859.

The provision of milk was extended during the holidays to include all children.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, CHILDREN'S WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.—The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
1,969	51%	75.9%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind.—One case of blindness was examined during the year for institutional treatment.

Deaf.—One case was examined during the year for admission to a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Epileptic.—No case of Epilepsy was examined during the year for institutional treatment.

Mentally Defectives.—Eighteen children were examined under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. Three cases were admitted to Residential Institutions during the year. Fourteen were certified under Article 4, and four under Article 2 (a).

Temple House Special School.—During 1943, 61 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 30 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and were actually admitted. 31 were found not to be mentally defective within the meaning of the Act and fit to be retained in the elementary school.

Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.—

During the year, 294 visits were paid to homes of children who were either in or had left Temple House Special School.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.—There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 72.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number of Secondary Schools in Derby is five, viz.:—

The Bemrose School (Boys), Parkfields Cedars Secondary School for Girls, The Derby School (Boys), The Junior School of Art (Boys and Girls), and Homelands Secondary School (Girls).

Medical Inspection.—Of the five schools, two were inspected in 1943. Arrangements are being made, however, to inspect the Homelands, Parkfields Cedars and the School of Art as soon as possible in 1944.

The total number of pupils inspected was 404.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic was :—

Visual Defects	...	...	...	...	...	185
Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	...	506
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	164

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

The arrangements under this heading have been explained in previous reports.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 192 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. Two were certified unfit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopaedic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services. In addition, four nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Medical Services.

Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,377
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	103

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	251
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Clinics.

Sessions.

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet						
Ray Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	2,648

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Number of individual children cleansed	630
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections ...	434

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows :—

Teachers	32
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes	53
Entertainments	23
Boarding out	28
Schools Camp	540
School Journeys	22

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Number of Inspections :—

Entrants	1,927
Second Age Group	1,058
Third Age Group	949
Total	3,934

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections

Grand Total ... 3,934

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections ... 23,330

TABLE II.

Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3934	499	12.68	2717	69.06	716	18.20	2	0.05

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 15,143

Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Under the Authority's Scheme
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).	1004
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—
Total	1004
	Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	860
(b) Obtained	696

GROUP III.**TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.**

Received Operative treatment.	Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
202	125	327

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist							
(a) Routine age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,971
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,986
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,971
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,690
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,501
(5) Half-days devoted to :—							
Inspection	...	...	127				
Treatment	...	...	1,079				
Total	...	...	1,206				
				(7) Extractions :—			
				Permanent Teeth	...	1,716	
				Temporary Teeth	...	7,306	
				Total	...	9,022	
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions							
							4,232
(9) Other Operations :—							
Permanent Teeth	...	4,366		Permanent Teeth	...	529	
Temporary Teeth	...	12		Temporary Teeth	...	25	
Total	...	4,378		Total	...	554	

Table V.—Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	50,476
(iii.) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	2,682
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921... ..	630
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	116
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil

Table VI.—Blind and Deaf Children.

Total number of children not receiving suitable education...	Nil
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A P P E N D I X .**TABLE 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.****A.—Routine Medical Inspections.**

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
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B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections ...	1,167
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TABLE III.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments
excluding Uncleanincss).**

Total number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	103
---	-----

Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	185
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—
TOTAL	185
	Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	177
(b) Obtained... ..	136

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative treatment	...	...	...	2
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	5
Total number treated	...	...	...	7

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist:—					
	(a) Routine Age Groups	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) Specials	..	..	..	506
	Total	..	..	..	506
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	506
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	506
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	920
(5) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection — Treatment — }		Total	..	Nil
(6) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth 735 Temporary Teeth — }		Total	..	735
(7) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth 293 Temporary Teeth 117 }		Total	..	410
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	231
(9) Other operations	{ Permanent Teeth 52 Temporary Teeth — }		Total	..	52

IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The phenomenal reduction in notifications of Diphtheria reported last year was not maintained, as cases of a very serious type occurred in February, and continued to be very prevalent until the summer holiday. The highly virulent **gravis** strain was much in evidence, an analysis of cases typed revealing this to be **the** endemic variety and to be firmly established in the town.

Constant vigilance is essential in all cases of throat infection, and we cannot relax our efforts in the fight to reduce this scourge by the only proved means, the widest and most persistent inculcation of the necessity for immunisation at an early age.

Scarlet Fever, happily mild in type, showed its regular periodicity, the increase of notifications to 721 corresponding with a similar peak in 1937.

Whooping Cough was prevalent throughout the year, whereas the Measles epidemic of the preceding winter gradually burnt itself out by the summer.

A disturbing epidemic of acute diarrhoea amongst children in attendance at certain schools occurred very suddenly in the summer, and proved to be Dysentery of the Sonn  strain. Happily this type of infection is not very serious, and the disease did not spread beyond the families first infected.

Vaccination of Infants during 1943:—

Total number of births	...	...	...	...	3,432
Children under 12 months died un-vaccinated	...	...	...	...	209
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	7
Postponed	...	...	...	...	43
Successful	...	...	...	...	475
Conscientious objection certificates	...	...	...	...	2,132

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—Notifications diminished to 151 (209). A few cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified in February—March and more in November. Seventeen notified cases were fatal: 12 of these were probably complications of influenza. There exists a certain laxity in notification, as many deaths occur in persons for whom no notification has been received.

Influenza.—This virus infection has a well established periodicity; community infection in England and Wales assumes the form of a curve with minor peaks in alternate years; alternate epidemics seem to produce more disturbance in the public health, and it is supposed that there is a rapid loss of immunity after previous exposure. The country suffered greatly from influenza in the winters of 1929, 1933, 1937, whereas, after a moderate epidemic in 1940, there was no serious disturbance in 1941.

At longer intervals, influenza assumes the form of a pandemic, spreading from country to country by those who travel, and developing extraordinary virulence, as was manifest in the great pandemic of 1918.

Conditions in 1943 were interesting. The war provided a considerable influx of strangers, and great coming and going of service personnel, yet a far greater restriction in the movements of the general population, and little contact with the outer world. The usual biennial rise of influenza occurred in the early part of the year, chiefly in February and March, but produced little disturbance in the general public health. There was some indication of a trailing infection in the summer, and the possibility had to be faced of a serious epidemic in the winter. This developed slowly at first, then rapidly in November to reach its peak in mid-December, producing many deaths amongst the very old, also fatal cases in the adult population, but little serious disturbance amongst the children. Whole families were struck down, works and office staffs greatly depleted and doctors were overwhelmed by the number of patients to visit and attending their surgeries. Fortunately the epidemic subsided rapidly and did not drag on into 1944.

The Regulations for the Notification of Pneumonia, **Primary and Influenzal**, are intended to enable Local Authorities to provide nursing assistance if necessary in the home. Compared with the number of cases, very few notifications were received, and the notifications received gave no criterion as to the number of cases with lung complications.

An analysis of the deaths recorded for the period brings this out, 12 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were not notified. During the same period at least 15 deaths from Broncho Pneumonia were registered, influenza not being mentioned. In consequence we may assume that the figures published as deaths from Influenza, both locally and throughout the country, were far below the real mortality from this plague.

Home Nursing.—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in 25 instances, 24 of which recovered. For certain other cases the Works Welfare nurses were in attendance.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
1939	11,075	13,813	5,370
1940	5,696.	12,593	14,168
1941	5,279	13,249	13,852
1942	8,275	4,497	18,854
1943	14,527	9,643	13,719

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1943.

27

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CIVILIAN CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.											Service Cases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Non-Residents.	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital.							
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.											Abbey.	Alveston.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.			Litchurch.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
		Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45																				45-65	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	213	1	3	5	19	9	72	54	20	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Erysipelas ...	53	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	6	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scarlet Fever ...	617	3	15	29	36	64	263	115	35	31	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	51	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	12	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pneumonia ...	144	4	4	3	3	5	17	6	6	17	23	44	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dysentery ...	38	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	3	3	3	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	31	1	1	...	...	2	1	6	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Measles and *Rubella ...	822	60	109	142	128	132	204	27	9	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
*Chicken-pox ...	393	11	31	20	44	48	203	27	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Whooping Cough ...	683	53	105	88	110	95	224	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals ...	3257	158	269	287	344	357	1001	244	110	218	85	137	47	199	187	231	166	132	141	123	176	106	322	238	160	202	290	363	165	180	65	1108

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, etc., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1943 :—

BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	82
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	5,248
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	199
Sputa by ordinary method	...	...	...	1,607
Sputa by concentration methods	...	...	...	12
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	61
Others	...	...	...	1,531
Borough Laboratory Total				8,740

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	103
Urine and Faeces Specimens	...	...	...	494
Water	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	12
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina Organisms	...	...	...	40
Blood for Widal's Reaction	...	...	...	7
Sputa	...	...	...	301
Others	...	...	...	42
County Laboratory Total				1,000
Grand Total				9,740

Scarlet Fever.—In urban populations the periodic rise and fall in number of Scarlet Fever notifications is well known; there was evidence in 1942 that more cases would occur in 1943—in fact, 721 were notified, spread throughout the year, with a slight reduction in June but a marked rise in the autumn, the peak occurring in October. Infections were invariably mild in character.

During the early months of the year there was a constant demand for Hospital accommodation for adults, including members of the Forces and a greater proportion of the children had to be nursed at home. This is no detriment to the child, but may give rise to occasional difficulties should the mother become infected. Three families had a second case after the primary had been allowed to mix.

The local population is not quite normal as to age groups, comprising a higher proportion of strangers and young adults who may be susceptible to infection. Consequently the proportion of cases in the age group "15 years and over" reached 27% of the total notifications.

"Return Cases."—A constant turnover of cases from different sources in a busy Hospital is bound to provide examples of individuals harbouring a new strain of organism in their throats at the time of discharge. This cannot be avoided, as neither acute nor convalescent cases can be nursed in individual cubicles or small blocks. In consequence, a few so-called "return cases" are bound to occur, and the records show that seven infecting persons produced eight secondary cases after their return home; two occurred quite early, the rest from 16 to 27 days after discharge.

Diphtheria.—The year began quietly, but in February and March cases occurred in Pear Tree and Litchurch Wards of a very serious type, two families being heavily hit. Further prevalence was noticed in Castle,

Babington and Bridge Wards, with sporadic cases elsewhere. By the end of June about 170 had been notified and **9 children had died**. The weekly average of cases tailed off during the summer, but increased again at the end of October, falling to sporadic infections in December. In all, 226 notifications were received. An increasing proportion of adults were sent to Hospital, including members of the Forces: many of these and several children, notified because of throat symptoms, were found to be cases of simple tonsillitis.

Type of infection.—Laboratory investigation of type was carried out in 172, and the proportion of **gravis** strain was very high almost 90%; *gravis* was the infecting strain in nearly all adults and in those children previously immunised, many of the latter being temporary "carriers." "**Intermedius**" was rarely discovered. The fatal cases were "*gravis*" in 4 (3 others were not typed) and "mitis" in 2. Thus "*gravis*" has become established as the prevailing type of infection, and constant vigilance is essential, for immunised children cannot always shake off a heavy infection of this virulent strain, and an increasing proportion of such had to be removed to Hospital.

An analysis of notifications showed that clinical diphtheria was present in 25 children under 5 years of age, in 97 children aged 5 to 15, and in 46 adolescents and adults, 168 in all, with a further 13 bacteriological infections and temporary carriers.

To repeat what has been so often stated: "**Almost every death which now occurs from diphtheria must be charged to ignorance or carelessness on the part of parents. Children can be immunised against it by the proper use of diphtheria prophylactic.** In the few cases that will possibly always develop, chances of a fatal termination can be reduced almost to the vanishing point by **early** antitoxin treatment."

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Every year, either on clinical evidence or because of a bacteriological test, notifications are received of persons who have been previously immunised. In such circumstances it may be a case of tonsillitis from other causes, with or without a temporary carrier condition of the germs of diphtheria. In others there has been a diphtheritic infection, but which may be so mild as to cause little constitutional disturbance, and is followed by rapid recovery.

It is to be expected that as the total number of immunised children increases, more of such may be included in notifications of diphtheria, when the disease is prevalent. During 1943, 56 children were so notified, 4 being nursed at home with slight symptoms and were probably temporary carriers. Of the cases admitted to Hospital, 11 were bacteriological infections only, 8 were diagnosed as tonsillitis, the remaining 33 being clinical diphtheria, generally mild in type and without complications, although infected by "*gravis*" strains. Three further cases were sent to Hospital as "carriers," one for tonsillectomy, after infecting other members of his family. Two other children, immunised in Derby, were reported from other districts as cases of mild diphtheria.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.—The case for artificial immunisation may be put broadly. Diphtheria, in present conditions, levies a toll of sickness incidence of ten per cent. of all born (at some period in childhood or later), with a mortality of 5 to 7 per 1,000 of the population, and **a case mortality of five per cent.** Immunisation reduces the incidence of sickness to **one per cent.** or less, with **zero** mortality. No other preventive measure has the slightest influence in reducing either the incidence or mortality of the disease.

It is up to an enlightened parenthood to exercise their choice as to whether their offspring shall run the risks of grave diphtheria or be insured against such a calamity, and the insurance is provided free.

This work is exacting and entails considerable planning to enable mothers to attend at centres near their homes. Much more is being done for young children and those in attendance at our 23 Nursery Schools and Nurseries. Very few fail to complete the series of injections.

The work is eminently "worth while" and we are encouraged by the statements of Head Teachers of Infant Schools, who report that most entrants have been immunised before attaining school age.

Apart from the routine testing and immunisation of Probationer Nurses at the City and Children's Hospitals, the Royal Institute for the Deaf asked that all their children should be protected. Most of these come from other areas, a few only being Derby residents. In all, 101 "strangers" were completed there in 1943.

Half-yearly returns are now furnished to the Ministry of Health, of those who have been immunised, and **at the end of 1943, 70% of all children between 5 and 15, and 47% of children under 5 years of age, have been immunised**, an approximation based on the resident population, some of whom have been immunised elsewhere or by their family doctors.

Clinics, 1943.

These were held at the Central Office, at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at all Nurseries and Nursery Schools and at various Elementary and Secondary Schools by appointment.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	399
First attendance of case	...	...	...	...	2,880
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	9,497
Average attendance per Session	...	...	...	...	23.8

Enteric Fever.—One fatal case of Typhoid occurred in Hospital. This woman was reported to have suffered from diarrhoea for about five weeks before consulting a doctor. No history could be obtained as to any possible source of infection.

An immunised member of the Forces, on leave from overseas, was notified with a tentative diagnosis of Para-typhoid B coupled with Malaria. He was nursed at home.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Fourteen cases were notified and a few others admitted to Hospital for diagnosis. The diagnosis was confirmed in 12 cases, including one from the Services. (Seven were infants under 1 year of age). There were three deaths, viz., 2 infants and a child of 4 years.

Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified in the autumn.

Measles.—The epidemic of 1942 continued over the winter and subsided gradually, the last case occurring in August. During the year 780 cases were recorded, with two deaths, both infants of six months.

Rubella.—A few Service cases were admitted to Hospital in the late spring.

A small outbreak started in the Nuns Street district in June, spreading slightly and slowly during the second half of the year; about 50 cases were known, but there may have been many others. The evidence points to there being a continuing infection about Christmas, enough to infect visitors to the Pantomime, from which source the disease seemed to be derived in 1944.

Whooping Cough.—This disturbing infection has always been one of the major killing diseases of young children. Whereas fatal cases are far less frequent than in earlier decades, its ravages continue and, as the mortality from diphtheria is being steadily reduced by widespread immunisation, **Whooping Cough is now the most important cause of child mortality.** The numbers of children infected generally show a biennial rise and fall in urban communities, and, following a low morbidity in 1942, the disease was very prevalent throughout 1943. Many cases of doubtful diagnosis are not notified, but we recorded nearly 700 cases, and there were 7 deaths. Increasing use was made of the Isolation Hospital, both for serious cases and to help in the family problems of women engaged in industry.

For its population Derby is exceptionally well provided with Nursery Schools, Nursery Classes and War Nurseries—23 in all—where the presence of undiagnosed Whooping Cough may become a great source of spread and a corresponding cause of family infection and limitation of the usefulness of mothers.

The functions of a public health service being the control of the spread of infection, the reduction of mortality by every possible means, and the diminution if possible of grave illness and superposed complications which may damage children for life, the question was faced in 1941:—Can we do something to reduce death, grave illness or even morbidity from this disease by the use of prophylactic vaccines?

Certain claims have been put forward that the use of a suitable Whooping Cough vaccine will protect young children for some time should they be exposed to infection. The methods first employed were tedious and only suitable in private practice. The optimum dosage has not been established, nor do we know the approximate duration of the acquired immunity. It is clear that we can learn much by field trials: the combined use of whooping cough vaccine of the proper type with A.P.T. for diphtheria immunisation has given this work a new orientation, and makes possible the use of municipal clinics, to which mothers will bring their children for three injections.

We have found that parents are enthusiastic to make the trial and often make special requests. They understand that no guarantee of full immunity can be given.

The amount of vaccine a child will tolerate varies greatly, but can be graded by enquiry as to the effects noticed after the first injection.

The diagnosis of whooping cough in its earlier stages is very difficult for the general practitioner who may be consulted; bacteriological control is possible, but the public laboratories have not the time to provide large numbers of plates of the special medium for this purpose. Therefore a scientific control of the diagnosis in the case of inoculated children is not practicable save in nurseries, should suitable laboratory aid be available; this cannot be undertaken under war conditions.

In consequence we have to rely on the notification of infection by doctors, parents, teachers and health visitors, and get our evidence indirectly, when the health visitors report on the conditions and severity of cases visited.

Where immunised children have contracted whooping cough the parents are the first to point out the lessened severity of the disease, when this is manifest, and to advertise the fact to their friends.

We have learned that the spasmodic cough is less frequent, and many do not "Whoop." Vomiting to remove the tenacious mucus seems to be the commonest complaint (the use of expectorants being the doctor's province). Symptoms do not last as long, and the children generally look well, unless suffering from bronchitis.

We have learned also that the early use of fairly large doses of vaccine in children who have definitely been exposed to Whooping Cough is of very great value in aborting the disease. Experience has revealed one snag, especially in Nurseries, viz., the difficulty of recognising the onset of Whooping Cough infection in the inoculated at a time when the child may be most infectious to others, and the question of applying exclusion and quarantine.

Can we demonstrate any real value for the rather tedious work and the cost of the vaccine used? No figures could be compiled as to exposure of the immunised to infection, save in families where exposure is manifest from a primary case. In such cases, there may be a complete immunity, a very slight malaise, or a definite but modified attack. So far, very few examples have come to hand of really severe illness, which would imply a failure to protect.

Protection may be better if recently immunised, but this is just an impression. Separate injections, apart from diphtheria prophylactic, do not seem to be so successful.

By the end of 1943 **3,000** children (approximately) were registered as "immunised." From November, 1942, to the end of 1943 Whooping Cough was diagnosed in 192 of these immunised children; 183 were definite cases; even those who had received **two doses** only seem to be helped considerably.

A rough classification based on symptoms and duration of illness has been made; 33 were very mild, 66 mild, 54 were modified in intensity, but associated with typical "whoop," and 32 were rather severe attacks.

Dosage.—The primary dose I have employed approximates 12,000 mill. vaccine, the second may be 25,000 mill., and the third up to 30,000 mill. Thus, most children receive a total of 60,000 millions.

Dysentery.—This intestinal infection seems to be endemic in England and Wales. Its presence is a slur on personal hygiene, the failure of somebody in following the practice of hand washing after going to the closet, and with dirty hands, contaminating the food or drink of others.

Flexner dysentery is often a source of trouble in Institutions; the small outbreak reported last year, which commenced at Christmas, 1942, continued during January in the local Institution, 17 more cases being notified.

The **Sonné** type of infection, which is frequently so mild in character that many cases never come to the notice of medical practitioners, is now the prevalent strain. Odd cases may be detected and notified, but it is very difficult to trace the source.

An outbreak affecting children in several Council Schools occurred on May 29th, the majority of those infected were not notified (see below).

A small epidemic at a local Military Camp early in August led to the removal of 39 individuals to the Isolation Hospital—Sonné Dysentery being confirmed bacteriologically in 27 of these. The Medical Service Staff rapidly controlled this outbreak.

Apart from isolated family infections, three Probationer Nurses and one patient in the local Children's Hospital were notified in November. The first two occurred at the same time and blamed some food which they had eaten at a Milk Bar, but no other cases were reported in the town during this period.

On Monday morning, May 31st, the Headmaster of a Council School reported that a considerable percentage of children were absent, suffering from diarrhoea, and the cause was supposed to be the widespread chewing of liquorice root, which had been a popular sale at a certain shop.

From other sources information was received that children attending other schools were absent with the same complaint.

During the week-end a child from School was sent to Hospital, suspected dysentery; this diagnosis was confirmed and found to be **Sonné** type.

A rapid field investigation followed.

(A) The liquorice root, which had been on sale and was popularly blamed for the outbreak: both retailer and wholesale dealer had cleared their stock. A specimen was obtained from one boy in school and submitted to bacteriological control; this was found to be contaminated with harmless soil organisms, but **no** dysentery.

(B) School 1 was visited. Scholars were ill who had no access to liquorice and there was suggestive evidence that **some portion** of the pasteurised milk supplied on Friday morning (May 28th) had been contaminated: e.g., a teacher who had partaken of this was indisposed, and a mother who, taking milk from school for a sick child had used this milk herself, as the child preferred home milk—the mother had diarrhoea.

(C) All Schools receiving this milk supply were visited and some others which obtained other milk. Cases of illness coincided with the milk supply under investigation; none of Friday's supply was available and no complaints had been heard from any child as to this milk.

(D) The infection had been of a patchy or class character; in some schools, a few children absent ill, in others infection in two or three classes only. This could be explained by the distribution of milk crates to classes, or, where taken in school canteen, the possibility of one or more crates only being contaminated. The general supply was one lorry load, and delivered from outside the Borough each day, to certain schools, so many crates according to demand. Some crates had been contaminated, others were obviously free from suspicion.

(E) Milk from the same source was taken on the Monday and following days for sampling purposes. The samples taken were free from dysentery, but showed a high bacterial count. No indication of continuing infection was obtained and the supply was not stopped.

(F) 'Phone contacts were made with private practitioners in certain districts indicating the malady suspected. They gave information that they had several child patients under treatment at this time. Some notifications were received, and further bacteriological control indicated that the cases were Dysentery of **Sonné** type.

The epidemic was sharp, some being ill on the Saturday, more on the Sunday, with trailers during the next week. It was confined to school children, many of whom were slightly ill and had returned to school after three or four days' absence. There was no spread to other members of the scholars' families. Twelve cases were notified by doctors; a large proportion never saw a doctor, and it was possible that about 200 had been ill.

The Milk Supply.—The Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the dairy was situated was kept informed and acted in full co operation.

He reported that no cases had occurred in his schools nor his area. He investigated the conditions of the dairy, and found two workers at the dairy were infected after the Friday (? infected by the same batch, and not previous "Carriers"), the rest being immune.

He carried out full bacteriological controls of the milk supply and the pasteurising plant, and ordered complete cleansing of this because of the adverse reports on the bacteriological count. After cleansing, this plant produced a very satisfactory supply.

No real evidence could be obtained as to how a certain portion of one batch of milk from this plant, on one night only, was contaminated with intestinal organisms. No cases of dysentery occurred in other districts receiving the same bulk supply, on the Friday nor any other day.

Diarrhoea (children under 2 years).—The usual investigations are carried out in all deaths reported as Gastro-Enteritis. Three were cases of Broncho-pneumonia and hand fed; five others, hand fed; a history of diarrhoea was obtained in one case only, two of the mothers having been ill during pregnancy, and in one the mothercraft was faulty and **flies** were reported in the house. A further case, aged 8 months, lived under unwholesome conditions, flies were prevalent, the mother was ? tuberculosis, and the cause of death was established by the Coroner after a P.M.

Infective Jaundice.—Very few cases were reported.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified 19

9 of the cases were males and 10 females.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unim- paired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospitals.</i>				
19	11	†8	18	—	—	1*

† In-patients of City Hospital (1). Nightingale Nursing Home (2).
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (3). Women's Hospital (2).

* Cause of death certified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of cases notified was two less than in 1942.

CANCER.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show a considerable increase in number as compared with 1942, viz., 254 (195). It is noteworthy that cancer of the lung in males, at one time rare, now takes an important place in the annual returns.

The table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>25-44 years.</i>		<i>45-64 years.</i>		<i>65-74 years.</i>		<i>75 years & upwards.</i>		<i>All Ages.</i>		
<i>Sex</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Both Sexes.</i>
Deaths from Cancer ...	11	*14	50	59	41	43	21	25	123	131	254

* Includes 1 aged 16 years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (Revised).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1943.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal or undiagn'd Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	177	141	—	—	73	45	103	35	353	221	574
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	10	6	—	—	3	1	—	—	13	7	20
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	14
„ secondary ...	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	27
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
„ all later stages ...	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	15	33
„ congenital ...	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	17
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	133	44	—	—	133	44	177
later... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	198	353	198	551
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres...	69	4	—	—	16	1	—	—	85	5	90
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4...	294	209	1	—	225	91	456	233	976	533	1509
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	11	8	—	—	98	34	353	183	462	225	687
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
„ secondary ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
„ all later stages ...	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
„ congenital ...	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	16	5	21
later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure ...	4	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	11	3	14
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners...	60	8	1	—	39	4	35	1	135	13	148
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	204	165	—	—	65	46	68	49	337	260	597
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	294	209	1	—	225	91	456	233	976	533	1509

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10 Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ...	2970	2605	1	—	1675	562	967	602	5613	3769	9382
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	73	—	—	—	1799	1351	230	—	2102	1351	3453
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3043	2605	1	—	3474	1913	1197	602	7715	5120	12835
11 In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	5	10	1	—	6	4	1	5	13	19	32
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	98	256	27	—	121	42	16	30	262	328	590
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals.		
12 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	3	—	—	1	1	—	5	7	9	8	

Microscopical	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa

13 Pathological Work :—

Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the treatment centre ...

54	1259	—
----	------	---

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County.	Leicester County.	Burton-on-Trent.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—						
Syphilis ...	51	43	2	—	—	96
Soft Chancre ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa ...	103	69	3	2	—	177
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	304	227	16	4	—	551
TOTAL ...	458	340	21	6	—	825
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	7601	4869	233	114	18	12835

*"Syphilis latent in first year of infection," applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

20th January, 1944.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

V—TUBERCULOSIS.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis show an increase of fifty and the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis remain at the same figure as in the previous year.

The deaths show an increase of five from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the non-pulmonary deaths an increase of three on the previous year.

Notifications :—

		1943.	Comparison with 1942.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	174	124
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis		33	33
Total	... ..	207	157

Deaths :—

		1943.	Comparison with 1942.
Pulmonary	... ..	83	78
Non-pulmonary	... ..	15	12
Total	... ..	98	90

Of the 83 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 11, *i.e.*, 13.25%, occurred previous to notification. 53.3% of the deaths of the non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases (8 of the total 15) occurred previous to notification. 65.06% of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred within two years of notification (including those not notified previous to death).

Tuberculosis Clinic :—

Number of Clinics held	... ..	301
Total number of attendances (clinical)	...	2,367
Number of new patients examined	... ..	648
Number of contacts examined	... ..	185
Number of contacts re-examined	... ..	172

Twenty-three of the contacts were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

During the year 1943, alterations in the Clinic premises were carried out, and new equipment bought to enable refill treatment to be done. Following on the introduction of the tuberculosis allowances, under Memo. 266/T. of the Ministry of Health on 16th August, 1943, an additional clerical department was formed under the direction of a Lady Almoner. This, together with increased administrative and clerical work, necessitated an increase in staff.

Number of artificial pneumothorax cases	...	16
Number of refills	... ..	100

X-Ray Work.—Owing to the increase in work and treatment, both at the Sanatorium and at the Clinic, additional equipment was purchased, and a dark room, complete with a modern processing unit, was installed in the Clinic. Pending the installation of the x-ray equipment at the Sanatorium (finally completed in October, 1943), all x-ray work and screening was carried out at the Clinic. At the end of the year the services of a fully qualified Radiographer were obtained. The following figures show the increase in the work of this branch :—

1942	... ..	1,125, including 711 films.
1943	... ..	1,826 „ 984 „

Borough Sanatorium :—

			<i>Comparison with</i>	
			1943	1942
Number of patients	admitted	...	132	103
„	discharged	...	99	52
„	died	...	18	41

The average stay of the patients discharged was 149.7 days, and for the patients who died 138.2 days.

Work was commenced on the construction of a pre-fabricated hut to provide an additional 18 beds. Artificial pneumothorax treatment continued to be carried out on an increasing scale.

Thoracic Surgery.—As the number of patients undergoing pneumothorax treatment increased it became necessary to start a thoracic surgery unit. This was accordingly done, and phrenic operations and adhesion sections were carried out. It is hoped to develop this unit more fully in the future when equipment becomes available.

Dental Work.—This work continued to be carried out at the Sanatorium, and where necessary, especially in cases needing anæsthetics, these patients were sent into the Sanatorium for short periods.

Orthopaedic Cases.—Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of orthopaedic cases are available at the City Hospital, where they are seen as required by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, who also holds certain sessions at the Tuberculosis Clinic for this type of case. Where long-term in-patient treatment is required, patients are sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Authorities.

School Children.—The number of school children examined, (139), includes observation cases and contacts.

Number of school children notified in 1943 ...	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10

Maintenance Allowances for Tuberculous Patients and Dependants.—The scheme as laid down in the Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T. commenced in Derby on August 16th, 1943, and the first payment was made on August 28th.

16/8/43—13/10/43.

Memo. 266/T. Applications ...	129
Acceptances ...	52
Rejections ...	77

Considerable dissatisfaction became apparent amongst patients rejected mainly on grounds of chronic disease), and in order to rectify this situation, and in an endeavour to persuade patients to stay away from work and thus help to prevent the spread of infection, the Public Health Committee passed a resolution on October 13th, 1943, to the effect that the Tuberculosis Medical Officer be authorised to grant allowances in chronic cases where the patient would be a danger to other persons if allowed to remain at work, providing the patient undertakes to receive treatment by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, and that the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman be authorised to deal with any exceptional cases.

This resulted in an additional 20 cases being accepted.

16/8/43—31/12/43.

Memo. 266/T.	Applications	...	163	
	Rejections	...	82	
	Acceptances	...	81	
Public Health Minutes	Applications	...	7	} + 13 previously included in the rejection total above.
	Acceptances	...	7	
	Rejections	...	Nil	
Total	Applications	...	170	
	Rejections	...	69	
	Acceptances	...	101	

Expenditure (16/8/43—31/12/43).

The amounts expended under Memo. 266/T. are reclaimable from the Government, but the amounts expended under the Public Health Minute are chargeable to the Borough.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Memo 266/T.	Standard Allowance	...	991	3	10		
	Discretionary	...	8	6	0		
	TOTAL	...	...	...	999	9	10
Public Health Minute	Standard Allowance	...	255	5	8		
	Discretionary	...	—				
	TOTAL	...	...	...	255	5	8
	COMBINED TOTAL	...	...	...	£1,254	15	6

The work entailed in the administration of the above-mentioned allowances necessitated the formation of the Almoner's Department. The work of this Department was further increased by the formation of an After-care Committee in November, 1943. Besides dealing with assistance to patients by providing such necessities as bedding and clothing, useful contact was maintained with the Ministry of Labour, and probable employers, with a view to finding suitable employment for the patients, and where necessary the provision of suitable courses of training. A member of the Estates and Housing Department was co-opted on the After-care Committee, and most useful work was done in the matter of the re-housing of tuberculous patients.

It will be seen from the above brief statement of the activities of Tuberculosis Service, that every endeavour has been made to improve the methods of treatment; and, whilst undergoing such, to relieve the patient from the anxiety of financial responsibilities, and to make every endeavour to find suitable and satisfactory employment when considered fit and free from infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137 (Revised).

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1930.

1942

Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
Primary Notifications													Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified).
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total	
Pulmonary, Males ...	...	...	...	1	7	14	16	24	12	4	85	90	
" Females ...	...	...	...	...	13	22	19	4	3	...	64	67	
Non-Pulm. Males ...	—	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	12	12	
" Females ...	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	8	9	

Part II.

Supplemental Return shewing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification, for above-named period :—

Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.													Number of Cases.	
Death Returns—													Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Local ...													9	7
Reg. Gnl. ...													1	1
Inward Transfers													—	2
Other Sources (Posthumous)...													2	1

		65 and up- w'ds										Total
Pulmonary, Males ...	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds	Total
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Non-Pulm Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	7

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken during 1943 under the above Regulations relating to Tuberculous Employees in the Milk Trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action was taken during 1943 under this Section of the Act, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

VI—HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles & Rubella.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, Dec. 31st, 1942	28	20	26	3	29	106
Admitted during 1943 ...	578	231	130	58	732	1,729
Discharged during 1943 ...	571	228	155	52	733	1,739
Died during 1943 ...	1	8	—	2	9	20
Remaining under treat- ment on Dec. 31st, 1943	34	15	1	7	19	76

OTHER CASES.

	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/42</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/43</i>
Enteric Fever ...	—	2	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	26	21	3	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	45	45	1	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	77	76	—	1
Chicken Pox ...	2	40	39	—	3
Seabies ...	8	8	16	—	—
Mumps ...	4	21	23	—	2
Tonsillitis ...	5	158	161	—	2
Pharyngitis ...	—	10	10	—	—
Quinsey ...	—	31	31	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	3	66	68	—	1
Streptococcal Infection	1	9	10	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	2	2	—	—
Influenza ...	—	2	2	—	—
Impetigo ...	—	6	6	—	—
Dermatitis ...	—	3	3	—	—
Observation ...	—	7	6	1	—
„ Scarlet Fever ...	—	39	39	—	—
„ Diphtheria ...	3	61	60	—	4
„ Enteric Fever ...	—	2	2	—	—
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	17	13	3	1
„ Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	—	—
„ Pyrexia ...	—	1	1	—	—
„ Measles ...	—	4	3	—	1
„ Rubella ...	—	2	1	—	1
„ Chicken Pox ...	—	1	1	—	—
„ Whooping Cough ...	—	2	2	—	—
„ Dysentery ...	—	37	37	—	—
„ Mumps ...	—	1	1	—	—
„ Glandular Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—
„ Dysentery Carrier	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier ...	—	7	7	—	—
Various* ...	2	39	40	—	1
	29	732	733	9	19

* Includes all diseases marked * on table overleaf.

B.I.H. Admissions, etc., 1943. Divided into Civilian and Service

DISEASE.	TOTAL.	BOROUGH.							
		CIVILIAN.						SER.	
		REM. 30/12/42	AD.	DIS.	DEAD	REM. 31/12/43	REM. 31/12/42	AD.	DIS.
Scarlet Fever ...	28	17	393	387	...	23	5	101	104
Diphtheria ...	20	19	202	199	8	14	...	12	12
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	11	8	2	1	...	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	23	23	1	...	...	8	8
Measles and Rubella ...	26	25	93	118	...	...	...	13	13
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	30	29
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	56	51	1	7	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	2	2	21	23	...	...	...	8	6
Observation ...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	1
„ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	19	19
„ Diphtheria ...	3	2	38	38	...	2	1	7	7
„ Enteric Fever ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ C.S. Fever ...	...	...	8	7	1	...	...	4	3
„ Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Measles ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
„ Rubella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Dysentery ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	26	26
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pyrexia ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Dysentery Carrier	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vincent's Angina ...	3	...	4	3	...	1	2	22	24
Tonsilitis ...	5	...	13	13	...	...	3	60	62
Pharyngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Quinsey... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	11	11
Mumps ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5
Scabies ...	8	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...
Streptococcal Infections	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	4
Pemphigus ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	* 1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis ...	* 1	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	5
Cervical Adenitis ...	* ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	4
Gingivitis ...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Dermatitis ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	* ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Observation Chicken Pox	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Vaccina... ..	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes Zoster... ..	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Otitis Media ...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ton. Abscess ...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syrosis B. ...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontal Sinusitis	* ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis ...	* ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Carrier	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	106	78	935	950	15	48	12	354	356

* Included in "Various" overleaf.

Patients, Borough and Non-Borough.

NON-BOROUGH.												TOTAL.
VICE.		CIVILIAN.				SERVICE.				REM.		
DEAD.	REM. 31/12/43	REM. 31/12/42	AD.	DIS.	DEAD.	REM. 31/12/43	REM. 31/12/42	AD.	DIS.	DEAD.	REM. 31/12/43	31/12/43
...	2	3	32	35	...	...	3	52	45	1	9	34
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	16	16	...	1	15
...	...	...	6	4	1	1	...	6	6	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	23	22	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	1
...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	1	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	41	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	85	86	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	18	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	9	4	41	42	2	1	12	399	391	2	18	76

NURSING STAFF.*Examination Results.
Passed.*

Preliminary Examination	...	7
Final Examination	... ..	9

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1943.

1943.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£ s. d.	s. d.	
1st Quarter	10,323	114.70	940 15 3	1	9.87
2nd ,,	10,084	110.81	1,169 15 2	2	3.84
3rd ,,	7,558	82.15	1,184 19 11	3	1.63
4th ,,	9,957	108.23	. 926 12 4	1	10.33
Totals 1943	37,922	103.895	4,222 2 8	2	2.72
Totals for 1942	31,626	86.64	3,554 2 11	2	2.97

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1943.

1943.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£ s. d.	s. d.	
1st Quarter	3,593	39.76	313 11 9	1	8.95
2nd ,,	4,641	51.00	389 18 4	1	8.16
3rd ,,	4,796	52.13	395 0 0	1	7.77
4th ,,	4,962	53.93	308 17 6	1	2.94
Totals 1943	17,992	49.29	1,407 7 7	1	6.77
Totals for 1942	11,512	31.54	1,184 14 2	2	0.70

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	132
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	99
Died	...	...	...	...	...	18

During the year an X-Ray Apparatus was installed, and erection of a New Ward of 18 beds was begun.

The following treatment was carried out :—

Artificial Pneumothorax—Inductions	...	...	30
Refills	...	...	627
Pneumo-peritoneum —Inductions	...	...	4
Refills	...	...	27
Adhesive Section	...	...	5
Phrenic Evulsion	...	...	1
Phrenic Crush	...	...	46
Gas Replacements	...	...	8
Thoracotomy	...	...	4
Aspiration of Pleural Fluid	...	...	21
Pleural Washouts	...	...	50
Blood Sedimentation Tests	...	...	116
X-Ray Department—Films	...	...	140
Screenings	...	...	120

CITY HOSPITAL, DERBY.

A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government or Public Health Acts.

Staffing.—Medical.—Whole-time.

Medical Superintendent.

Deputy Medical Superintendent.

Two Medical Officers (reduced from three for war).

Part-time.

Visiting Staff: 16.

Nursing.

a. Trained Nurses 47 (including Matron, Asst. Matron and Sister Tutor).

b. Probationer Nurses 66, and 23 Midwifery Pupils.

c. 12 Sub-probationers (non-resident).

Other.

a. 1 Dispenser, 2 Masscuses, 2 Pathological Technicians.

b. Male Attendants: 4 Porters, 1 Barber, 1 Ambulance Driver, 1 Ambulance Attendant.

A further considerable increase has taken place in the work of the Hospital during the year under review.

The admissions are now 100% more than in pre-war years; this figure is only practicable in view of the extensive use of convalescent hospitals for the early discharge of patients. A comprehensive report would occupy considerable space, but in view of paper economy only main figures are given.

Statistics for Year ending 31/12/43.

	1943.	1942.
Total No. of Admissions	6,304	4,881
No. of Maternity Cases	1,272	1,004
„ Ante-Natal Attendances	7,880	6,655
„ Maternal Deaths	7 (4 unbooked) (1 abortion)	8 (3 unbooked) (2 abortions)
„ Treatments in Massage Dept.	8,332	13,189
„ Operations	2,203	1,801
„ X-Ray Examinations	1,891	1,507
„ Pathological Examinations	13,484	11,624
„ Dental Cases	1,521	1,503
„ Out-patient Attendances (excluding Ante-Natal).	4,862	6,112

Operations. Total 2,203.

Abdominal	466	Bones and Joints ...	117
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	400	Rectal	127
Genito-urinary	104	Various	989

Anaesthetics.

General	1,671	Spinal	66
Local	457	Intravenous	9

Dental Department. Attendances 1,521. Extractions 1,207.

Gas Anaesthesia for Ex-		Local Anaesthetics ...	16
tractions	445	Fillings	40
Intravenous	7	Inspections	558

X-Ray Department. No. of Examinations 1,891.

Chest	758	Obstetrical	74
Gastro-intestinal Tract ...	263	Bones and Joints ...	496
Urinary Tract	117	Miscellaneous	183
X-Ray work has been reduced in view of shortage of films.			

Massage Department. No. of Treatments 8,332.

Massage 2,235	Exercises 2,460	Radiant Heat, etc. 2,158
Electrical ... 766	U.V.L.... 713	

Pathological Department. No. of Examinations 13,484.

Chief figures.	Blood Examinations	7,423
	Urine Examinations	2,041
	Various Swabs	987
	Sputum	761
	Microscopical Sections	573

All Service patients are "blood grouped" whilst in Hospital and the results sent to the various Units.

Nursing Examinations.

13 Nurses passed	Final State Examination.
18 " "	Preliminary Examination.
21 " "	C.M.B. Examination.

VII—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.*TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.*

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1944.

As war is still with us, I am restricted to the briefest remarks.

Owing to the continued shortage of Staff, A.R.P., duties and the continuance of regional Slaughtering within the Borough, our activities on Sanitary matters have necessarily suffered.

I am of the opinion that the time has now passed when sections of our work (I now allude to Food Inspection and Sampling) have to be neglected, for, as this Report shows, there is a greater need than in times of peace for this work to be most rigidly carried out. It should be noted that the percentage of adulterated or below standard samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, has increased 100 per cent, and that the number of samples

taken during the year was 1.27 per 1,000 population, whereas the Government standard is 3 per 1,000 population.

The year has again shown the most serious overcrowded conditions in which so many people are compelled to live, owing to the great shortage of houses. It is with regret that I have to inform the many people who come to see me on this matter that I cannot help them in any way to get any kind of housing accommodation. Where serious cases of overcrowding occur, they should be given a Priority position on the Housing Register of the Borough Estates and Building Director, for the allotment of Council houses, when the application is approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

There is still an ever-increasing number of houses which are being let to more than one family, either unfurnished or furnished, and outrageous rents are being charged. When hostilities are over houses of these types will present serious problems in getting them closed, or in bringing them up to the standard of the Local Byelaws for House-let-in-lodgings.

During the year many complaints have been received of houses infested with bugs, fleas, beetles and ants, and this has caused the Department much work. Should this invasion of vermin increase, the position will become a most serious one.

It is somewhat difficult to make the tenants of the infested houses realise their responsibilities in helping to rid the houses of vermin ; when this help is not forthcoming our difficulties are increased but we find that the tenants are beginning to be more willing to assist.

As in previous war years, our activity in the repair of property is still reduced to the minimum, and there is, moreover, much difficulty in getting even essential repairs attended to.

WATER SUPPLY.

The staff during the year took 34 samples of the Corporation supply of water—1 from tap over sink and 33 from Factory Dairies, 6 of which were unsatisfactory.

MR. T. B. FARRINGTON, Water Engineer, reports as follows:—

“No work in connection with leading mains or extensions to mains for building operations has been carried out during the year. The supply of water has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.”

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area, which includes Borough and various Parishes outside)	2,880,380,000
Gallons per day per head of population	38·37
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply ...	61%

Used during the year.

Used during the year.									<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer Flushing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,766,100
Street Watering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Steam Rolling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,600

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by Mr. M. L. Francis, Borough Surveyor :—

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents about 973 yards.
Total loads of silt—55.

Manholes cleaned out during the year 200

New Sewers laid during the year.

Rear of C.W.S. Laundry, Victory Road—

Duplication of 9 in. Sewer 236 yards.

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Rear of C.W.S. Laundry, Victory Road 1

Walbrook Road Sewer Overflow 1

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Mr. A. Connor, Cleansing and Transport Superintendent, reports as follows :—

Refuse Collection.

House and Trade refuse collected 29,383 tons.

Nightsoil 52 „

Trade refuse delivered direct by tradesmen 4,757 „

34,192 „

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip 17,299 tons.

—Other Tips Nil.

Burned in the Destructors 16,893 „

34,192 „

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins 428 tons Bones 43 tons

Iron 23 „ Broken Glass 118 „

Waste Paper 784 „ Cinders 1,371 „

Rag 69 „ Milk Bottles 61 gross

Food Waste... .. 1,894 „ Non-ferrous Metals 2 tons

Rubber 12 „

Moveable Ashbins Provided.

Housing Committee 287

Private Owners 443

730

Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of 2,277

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage :—

Petrol Motor 16

Horse Drawn 2

2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—

Petrol Motor 2

Mechanical Gulley Emptiers 2

„ Sweepers (Lacre) 2

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Inspections have been made of our brook and river courses and pollutions have been dealt with.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of 19 trough closets and about 16 pail closets, and privy cesspools, the whole of the Borough is fitted with water closets.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

It is unnecessary to go into details further than this :—

1,007 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts. Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act in 53 instances, 5 under Section 9 of the Housing Act. During the year, 7,844 visits were made under the Public Health Act ; 27 under the Housing Act.

The number of nuisances abated were 1,731.

MILK.

The number of purveyors registered inside the Borough is 37, and those from outside the Borough, 51. Inspections of the herds and dairies in the Borough were regularly carried out, and veterinary inspections of our cattle are carried out each quarter.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of samples found to contain tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of infected animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

233 samples were taken for the Phosphates test ; 228 were classed as adequately Pasteurised and 5 as inadequately Pasteurised. Regarding the Methylene Blue and Coliform tests, 24 samples were taken, 7 of which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue test ; 2 did not satisfy the Coliform test. The number of samples that did satisfy both tests was 6, and 9 did not satisfy both tests.

HOUSING.

As I have said, all the necessary returns have been made as required by the Ministry of Health.

Extract from the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry.

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1943. As 1939 Report.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding. As 1939 Report.

Fitness of Houses and Re-Conditioning. As 1939 Report.

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1943, January—December, shows no alteration from 1939 report.

There is an increasing demand for houses in the Borough, but restrictions on building prohibits any effective measures being taken to alleviate the position.

There would be difficulty now in obtaining immediate possession of sites, as all the land acquired for housing estates is being utilised for food production.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Some 19 houses were disinfested by this Department and 41 notices were served on tenants and owners to get rid of these pests. Of the Council houses, 10 were found infested and cleared.

As you know, having now no chambers, I am unable to carry on the disinfection of furniture, a matter I much regret for the sake of every living person in this town; but I look forward to a suitable van being provided when the war is over.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

A Regional Scheme of the Ministry of Food under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order is centred at the Abattoir Premises of the Corporation and the Derby Co-operative Society. The Centre includes the County Borough of Derby, the Borough of Ilkeston, the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Belper, Heanor, Ripley, Wirksworth, the Rural Districts of Belper, Repton (North) and Shardlow. The position to-day is that all meat sold in these areas, whether fresh meat or frozen imported meat, passes through the establishments set up in the Borough by the Ministry of Food.

The duties of inspection, which have been carried out according to the standard laid down in Memo. 62/Foods, have occupied the whole-time services of the two meat inspectors provided by the Corporation.

Number of animals slaughtered :—Cattle 14,134, sheep 33,071, pigs 3,673, calves 18,240.

These figures include casualties, 967.

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	145	594	94	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2384	6	354	11
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	191	4	—	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3970	—	—	188

Weights of Unsound Food Condemed.

166 tons, 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. meat (including offal); 2 cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs. bacon; 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. sausages; 3 qrs. 18 lbs. suet; 19 rabbits; 3 tons, 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. fish; 2 tons, 2 cwts. 1 qr. shellfish; 53 doz. fish cakes; 24 tons, 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. vegetables; 2 qrs. 16 lbs. fruit; 13 cwts. fruit pulp; 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. dried fruit; 5 tons, 10 ctws. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. cereals; 9 cwts. 20 lbs. dried peas; 16 cwts. 1 qr. bread; 1 cwt. sausage rusk; 3 qrs. 15 lbs. margarine; 12 lbs. butter; 2 qrs. fat compound; 2 cwts. 10 lbs. sugar; 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. tea; 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. cheese; 2 qrs. 4 lbs. miscellaneous groceries; 8 cwts. 17 lbs. confectionery; 1 qr.

REPORT OF BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the report of the Borough Analyst (Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1943 :—

During the year, 182 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, consisting of 157 formal samples and 25 informal samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of 1.27 per 1,000 population.

Of the samples submitted, 30 (16.5%) were classed as adulterated or below standard.

The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (11.3%) is somewhat lower than last year, when a figure of 14.8% was returned. Of the 15 samples classed as adulterated, 5 were found to contain added water and 10 were deficient in fat.

In addition to the samples found to be adulterated, 9 samples, including 3 appeal-to-cow samples, were deficient in non-fatty solids, 4 appeal-to-cow samples were deficient in fat and 2 appeal-to-cow samples were deficient in both fat and non-fatty-solids. Application of the freezing point test showed the deficiencies in non-fatty-solids to be due to natural causes and not to the addition of water. These 15 samples were therefore classed as genuine.

The average composition of milks examined during the year was as follows :—

Non-fatty-solids ...	...	...	...	8.70 per cent.
Fat ...	...	...	...	3.61 „ „
Total solids ...	...	...	...	12.31 „ „

Preservatives.—All appropriate samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. One sample of beef sausages was stated to contain preservative but none was present, and one sample of pork sausages was found to contain 120 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide without declaration. The remaining samples were found to conform with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.—Eighteen samples were submitted for examination under the above Acts during the year.

One informal sample of meat and bone meal was found to contain an excessive proportion of oil and to be deficient in albuminoids. A formal sample taken later contained an excess of oil but the deficiencies in albuminoids and phosphoric acid did not exceed the permissible variations. One other informal sample of meat and bone meal was found to be deficient in oil, albuminoids, and phosphoric acid. The remaining samples were all satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Two samples of milk were submitted for examination as to previous heat treatment. The analytical results indicated that the milks had been subjected to a temperature above that normally used for pasteurisation. They did not, however, pass the Phosphatase Test, and this seemed to indicate that there had been a subsequent mixing with small quantities of raw milk.

233 samples of milk were submitted during the year for examination by the Phosphatase Test. Three samples were reported as being grossly under-treated or containing an appreciable quantity of raw milk and two as insufficiently heat treated or as containing a small quantity of raw milk. The remaining samples were all satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

Inspections.—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power	41	7	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	41	7	Nil

Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	—	—	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient ...	2	2	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	...
	Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	...
Other offences	2	2	...	...
(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	7	7	...	...

Registered Factories.

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	507
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	194
Bakehouses with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	28
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	...	751

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Mr. F. C. BRIGHT, the Officer under this Act, reports that 484 visits have been paid.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
These contain 60 rooms and have accommodation for 131 adults and 17 children.								
Notices and Cautions given to Landlords and Lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	12	
„ with „ „	...	...	...	...	...	9	

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/43.

Date.	Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
11/2/43	Elizabeth Woolley	Selling mustard not of the nature, etc. Food and Drugs Act 1938, S.3.	Fined £1. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst £1 1s. Certificate £1 1s.
11/2/43	Elizabeth Woolley	Selling mustard not of the nature, etc. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, S.3.	Fined £1. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst £1 1s. Certificate £1 1s.
17/2/43	Gilbert Bros. Ltd.	Failing to cause all vessels used for containing milk to be kept at all times in a state of cleanliness. Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, Art. 21.	Fined £20. Adv. fee £5 5s.
12/4/43	Hunters the Tea-men Ltd.	Selling mustard not of the nature, etc. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, S.3.	Fined £2. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst £2 2s. „ Certificate £1 1s.
15/4/43	Thomas Warren ...	Selling milk not of the nature, etc. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £2. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst £2 2s. „ Certificate £5 5s.
	George Harker & Co. Ltd.	Selling mustard not of the nature, etc.	Case withdrawn—Costs 20 guineas paid to prosecution.
9/6/43	Simpson & Loasby	Failure to state nature of interest in properties. Sec. 277, Public Health Act, 1936.	Fined 30/-

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
17/6/43	Isaac Fernandez	False warranty. Sec. 85, Food and Drug Act, 1938.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £5 5s. Analyst £2 2s. „ Certificate £1 1s. Witness £1 1s.
6/7/43	Harold Campion Moorcroft.	Causing carcase of animal to be removed from place of slaughter before inspection or removal authorised. Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 & 1935. Art. 10.	Fined £50
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £50
Do.	Do.	Slaughtering an animal, etc., without delivering notice not less than 3 hours before slaughter. Public Health, etc., Art. 8.	Fined £50
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £50
Do.	Do.	Using premises as slaughter-house without licence. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, S.57.	Fined £50
8/7/43	T. G. Tickler Ltd.	False warranty (Sol. 85) per Sec. 83. Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Apricot Jam.	Fined £5
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £5
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £5
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £5
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £5
Do.	Do.	Do.	Fined £5
13/7/43	William Henry Holdercroft.	Dairyman carrying on trade in Borough without being registered. Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, Art. 6.	Fined 10/-
23/7/43	Derbyshire Farmers Dairy (D. R. Spalton).	Selling milk not of the nature, substance and quality. Sec. 3 & 83 (added water) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £15 15s. Analyst Certs. £9 9s.
27/7/43	Amgee Products Ltd., which brought in Liss Bros.	False warranty Sec. 85, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Sec. 83 Act or default.	Liss Bros. Fined £20. Fined £20. Adv. fee £5 5s. An. Cert. £1 1s.
31/8/43	Barnet Zeltzer ...	Selling sweetening tablets not of the nature, etc. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £1. An. Cert £1 1s.
16/9/43	Simpson & Loasby	Abatement of nuisance. Sec. 93, P.A.H., 1936.	Works completed and Order made for £3 3s. costs and costs of the court.
9/11/43	Liss Bros....	False warranty. Sec. 85, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Sweetening Tablets.	Adjourned. Third sample to Government Chemist. Date to be fixed.
18/11/43	Harold Hicklin ...	Selling milk not of the nature, etc. (deficient of fat).	Fined £1. Adv. fee £4 4s. An. Cert. £4 4s.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
16/12/43	Ernest Charles Crooks.	Selling beasts' tails unfit for human consumption. Sec. 9, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £35. Adv. fee £4 4s Witness 3s. 4d.
16/12/43	Leonard Wallace Crooks.	Do.	Fined £35. Adv. fee £4 4s. Witness 3s. 4d.
16/12/43	Albert Wilfred Crooks.	Do.	Fined £35. Adv. fee £4 4s. Witness 3s. 4d.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

In 34 cases the works ordered on notices served, not having been carried out by the owners, were in default executed by this Department, and the costs duly entered in the bill book for collection by the Town Clerk.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to thank you for the consistent aid you have given to me during the past year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST G. HARDY,

Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector.